

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 136.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [31]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and

Accumulations, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents. [53]

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS AT Current

Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## A FONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles

of Portraits at equally moderate prices

executed under the supervision and

management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 6th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,—

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois

Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,

Comprising:—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in

the Assignment forming the root of title

thereof described as "abutting on the North

side thereof on Jervois Street, and mea-

suring thereon 74 feet 3 inches or there-

abouts, on the South side thereof on

"Queen's Road Central, and measuring

thereon 76 feet 11 inches or thereabouts,

"on the East side thereof on a Piece of

"Ground intended to be Registered as Sub-

section No. 3 of Section A of INLAND

LOT No. 202 and measuring thereon 20

"feet or thereabouts, and on the West side

"thereof on Subsection No. 1 of Section

"A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and mea-

suring thereon 28 feet 6 inches or there-

abouts," which said Piece or Parcel of

GROUND is Registered in the LAND

OFFICE as Subsection No. 2 of Section A

of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same

Premises are held for the residue of a term

of 75 years and for a further term of 92½

years created by Crown Lease and extension

thereof at a due proportion of the rent and

subject to the Covenants and Conditions in

the said Crown Lease and extension respec-

tively reserved and contained.

THE Premises are sold subject to the existing

lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and

Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [468]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M.

GUEDES by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE.

THE PREMISES comprise that PORTION of

"MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the

South on Jervois Street, and measuring

thereon 40 feet 6 inches, and measuring on

the North 28 feet and 8 inches 6 inches, on

the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 40 feet

8 inches, and on the West 51 feet 6 inches,

and are Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

residue of the term of 99 years at the ap-

portioned Crown Rent of 38.45 per annum,

and will be sold subject thereto and to the

existing tenancies and lettings, of the

Premises.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [463]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, together

with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-

ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the

Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [470]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

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A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.



## Intimations.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

TONGA

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP.

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

CAVELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

As we are the youngest paper in the Colony we deemed it respectful, out of compliment to our older contemporaries, to give the *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* precedence in dealing with the extraordinary charges made against Captain H. G. THOMSETT, Marine Magistrate, Harbour Master, &c., in the letter from Captain J. L. DELAP, of the barque *Still Water*, which was published in all the local papers on the 29th ult. As we have, rightly or wrongly, in pursuance of what we considered our duty to the public, been obliged on several noteworthy occasions to animadvert in terms of severity on several of Captain THOMSETT's official acts, we thought in the present instance, especially considering the grave nature of Captain DELAP's insinuations, that it would be in better taste to allow our contemporaries to take the initiative. And our contemporaries have, as usual, ignored their public responsibilities. Afraid of giving offence to the Marine Magistrate on the one hand, and of losing the support of the shipping houses and shipmasters on the other, those respectable so-called representatives of public opinion have again crawled in the dust, bringing discredit on themselves, and tarnishing those grand principles of which an honest and independent Press has so much reason to be proud. And so we are as usual left alone to discuss what cannot but be regarded as a very serious matter of public importance; a question which it would be dishonourable—we might almost say criminal—to leave unnoticed. If Captain DELAP's charges and insinuations against Captain THOMSETT are well founded, a grave responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Government—a responsibility which, owing to the high official position of the Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master, cannot possibly in the public interest be ignored. In plain words, if the Master of the *Still Water*'s accusations against this officer of the government can be fully substantiated, it is a grave question whether it is desirable in the general interests of the community that Captain THOMSETT be permitted to retain his present position. On the other hand, if Captain DELAP's charges cannot be fully and clearly substantiated in every important particular, it is manifestly cruel and unjust that an old public servant, no matter whether he be popular or unpopular, generally esteemed or universally disliked, should be allowed to rest under a sweeping accusation, which he cannot, owing to the rules of the service, even in

self defence publicly challenge or deny. It is our duty to investigate this matter, and whatever responsibilities we may incur by an impartial consideration of the circumstances of the case, we are willing to face them in the public interest.

As is well known, Captain ISRAEL L. DELAP, of the British barque *Still Water*, and his chief officer, Mr. JOHN COX, appeared at the Marine Court on May 31st, charged with assaulting several members of the crew of said vessel on the high seas last April, and were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, the Marine Magistrate, Captain H. G. THOMSETT, stating, after hearing evidence, that the charges were of too serious a character to justify the case being settled summarily. The case was tried at the recent criminal sessions, when the jury found both prisoners "not guilty." The facts of the case were as follows:—When the *Still Water* was off Anjer a disturbance appears to have arisen between the steward and one of the sailors, owing to some complaint as to the food being improperly cooked. The vessel carried no cook, we are informed, the steward having to perform double duty. Out of the squabble between the steward and this sailor (the crew were negroes) a general row arose, in which dangerous weapons were freely used on both sides, and the men, it is stated, were covered with blood. Victory ultimately rested with the officers, and it is a fact that three members of the crew were taken aft, a spar was placed under their arms, and they were tried up to the mast, their feet only barely touching the ground, and they were kept there and flogged until they agreed to return to their duty. The question at issue was, whether in taking such extreme measures, Captain DELAP and his chief officer were justified under the extraordinary circumstances of their position; and the jury found—and we think that very few people will care to challenge their finding—that they were justified, and so declared them "not guilty."

We have said that trying the men up to the mast and flogging them, were extreme measures; and we will go further and say that an equally effectual, and a much less apparently cruel system of coercion might have been adopted with manifest advantage to the Captain's reputation and interest. We are in a position to say that, although Captain DELAP was generally sympathized with in his trying position, public opinion was dead against the trying-up and flogging business. However, both Captain DELAP and his chief officer were found not guilty of the grave charges made against them, and, under all circumstances, the case might aptly have ended there. Such was not the opinion of Captain DELAP. On the day the *Still Water* left this port for Iloilo, a letter from the master of that vessel, reviewing the circumstances which led to the recent trial, and containing a series of grave charges against Captain THOMSETT, appeared in all the local papers. We may fairly enough ask why this attack was not published until Captain DELAP was safely outside the jurisdiction of Hongkong? If the master of the *Still Water* could substantiate the damning accusations he publicly preferred against the Marine Magistrate, it is passing strange that he should wait until he was himself well out of danger before attacking Captain THOMSETT. The florid compliments paid by Captain DELAP to the Chief Justice, the Jury, and his legal advisers, and the attack on the Harbour Master, would have been much more appropriate a couple of days after the trial, than they were after the *Still Water* had left for the Philippines. However, let us take the statement on its merits.

Captain DELAP asserts that he has to thank Captain THOMSETT that his case ever assumed the dimensions it did, and for its appearance at the Supreme Court. This is quite true; Captain THOMSETT as Marine Magistrate considered the case as of too serious a character to be dealt with summarily, and committed it for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and in doing this most certainly did not exceed his duty. Captain DELAP says that for the happy result of the trial he is indebted to the intelligence of the Chief Justice and the gentlemen of the jury, and the skill of his counsel. It would have been much more to the purpose had he attributed his acquittal to the righteousness of his cause. Captain THOMSETT is then censured by the Master of the *Still Water* for not considering the trying-up and flogging as too trivial a complaint for further consideration. We need not, however, dwell on these minor differences; it will be sufficient to refer briefly to the grave charges made against the Harbour Master. Captain THOMSETT is accused of having an animus against shipmasters in general. He is accused of treating Capt. DELAP, when he appeared before him, as if that gentleman's guilt were already established. Captain DELAP was "roughly stopped" when attempting to explain matters, the Magistrate displaying evident bias. Captain DELAP

asserts he was committed to trial without being allowed to say a single word in his own defence. Captain THOMSETT is accused of having put forward a witness to oppress Captain DELAP, and of having brought a violent lunatic from the asylum to contradict a statement regarding the correctness of wages made by the same gentleman. Captain DELAP says he has been a Master Mariner for years, that he has visited many ports throughout the world; but he has never received such treatment as that given him by Captain THOMSETT.

We have not gone into that portion of Captain DELAP's letter which does not concern the interests of the Colony. The worthy sailor—and we know Captain DELAP to be a very worthy fellow—has written a very great deal of foolish rubbish, which, under all circumstances, we are disposed to excuse. His accusations against the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate of Hongkong are, however, of far too serious a character to be passed over in silence. These charges ought either to be substantiated, or proved devoid of truth. Captain THOMSETT cannot air his grievances, or defend his conduct in the public press; but he can, and we hope he will, in his own interest and in the interests of this Colony, demand from the Government that the whole of these charges be thoroughly investigated. If Captain THOMSETT does not demand this inquiry, we will. The Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master of Hongkong should be, like CÆSAR's wife, above suspicion. Until these charges of Captain DELAP's publicly made, are publicly disproved, we shall tremble for justice in this Colony.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 30th June.

1,200 marines have started for Alexandria.

The tone of the French Press shows a disposition to leave the British Government to intervene alone in Egypt.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamship *Hainan* will dock at Sam-shui-po to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 8 a.m., on Monday, the 3rd instant.

We are informed by the agent that the P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning at 6 o'clock.

The case set down for hearing in the Summary Jurisdiction Court yesterday, in which Mr. Harry Wicking, merchant and commission agent, sues another local celebrity, Mr. A. Marques, property broker, &c., for the sum of \$100, alleged to be money lent, was postponed until Monday next, the 3rd inst. We are informed that the hearing of this case will lead to some very amusing disclosures in connection with the *modus operandi* of property speculators and brokers.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary's office a Blue Book containing the correspondence respecting the alleged existence of Chinese slavery in Hongkong, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty the Queen in March last. The correspondence is of a very interesting character, and although most of it has appeared elsewhere, we shall, no doubt, shortly find an opportunity of commenting on those portions which have an interest for the general public.

CHARLES MURRAY, 24, of Ireland, and William Christie, 21, of the same place, privates in the Buffs, were charged this morning before Captain THOMSETT with being deserters from the regiment. Police Constable James deposed that he went on board the *Altonow* this morning. The master handed the defendants over to him as deserters from the Buffs, they having been given into his charge at Foochow. The defendants, upon the application of the adjutant, Lieutenant Somerset, were handed over to a sergeant of the corps to be dealt with by the military authorities.

THE *Times* St. Louis special has the following story: "The *Evening Chronicle* contained a criticism on the decision of Judge Laughlin, declaring the gambling law unconstitutional. The criticism conveyed intimations of undue influence. Laughlin cited Stanton M. Waterloo, editor of the paper, to appear for contempt. The matter came up to-day, and, after some preliminary remarks, the judge said: 'Coming to the merits of the case, my view is simply this: Whenever a man assaults without cause the honor of another, and stabs it, he would assault and stab his body. In both cases the act is a deadly one, and the actor an assassin. I intend to postpone the vindication of the right of this Court until the rights of the citizen are vindicated. I am satisfied that the writer of the article is in no way connected with the *Chronicle* office, and that I am the victim of a fire from a bush; no pen but that of a trained lawyer could have written it. He is master of the innuendo in which it deals, and the innuendo is essentially the weapon of a coward. I made a public demand for retraction, printed in the paper, or, in lieu of it, the name of the man who wrote it shall be furnished. I will wait until exactly the setting of the sun. Sunset came and no retraction. Waterloo waited at the *Chronicle* office with friends till a late hour, when it was learned Judge Laughlin would be at Waterloo's house. The latter, at a later hour, received a letter warning him he would be called to personal account on sight. It is predicted there will be shooting when they meet.

A MAINE grocer, who had just "experienced religion," acknowledged in meeting that he had been a hard sinner, cheated customers by adulterating his goods, &c., but, being converted, would repay any one he had wronged. Late that night he was awakened by a ring at his door bell. Looking out he saw a man. "Who are you, and what do you want?" he asked. "I'm Bill Jones. You said to-night you would repay those you had cheated. Give me that \$100 you owed me so long." "Can't you wait till morning?" "No; I ain't going to wait till then and stand in line all day." He was paid.—*Boston Globe*.

The fastest time ever made in this country by a train of three passenger cars, was made on Saturday afternoon last, when a party of journalists from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places were whirled to Cape May over the West Jersey Railroad. The trip of eighty-one and a half miles was accomplished in eighty-three and a half minutes. The run to Millville of forty-one miles was made in forty-two minutes. Many of the miles, especially after Millville had been passed, were covered in less than fifty seconds. The engine accomplishing this work was No. 22, in charge of Harry Reinhart. This trip formally opened the season at the Cape.—*Philadelphia Record*, 24th ultimo.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 16th ult., states that Señor Elmore, Peruvian Minister, has cable dispatches from Peru, through the Minister in Paris. The first conveys the news that on the 25th of April Special Envoy Trescott was received by President Montero at the Interior Peruvian city of Huaraz, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States in public audience, with the usual official ceremonies. Trescott, in a subsequent special conference, presented the Chilean project of a truce, the principal conditions of which were that Chile should keep the province of Tarapaca as a conquest, and that Peru should be obliged to sell to Chile the Peruvian province of Arica. The other telegram announces that Peru rejected the proposed truce under these conditions.

AFTER all, says the *Globe*, the Car is not to have it all his own way in Asia. While a dull world has been imagining that the English Government was taking no steps to prevent that consummation, the whole edifice of the Russian Empire is, it appears, on the point of collapse. With an amount of astuteness that does him every credit, Lord Ripon has kept silent on the matter, but the *Calcutta Englishman* at last lets the cat-out, rather, the mice—out of the bag. These are England's allies in the grand work of staying the course of Russian aggression. Afghan help might be treacherous, not to mention its costliness; Persian aid does not count for much; the Chinese would, probably, not appear in the field until a few years after the struggle had terminated. As for the Turkomans, what bribe have we to offer those predatory people compared to that blissful looting of India which Russia could dangle before their eyes? An ally had plainly to be looked for in some new quarter, and almost without the looking this kind friend has already appeared. Our *Calcutta* contemporary reports that countless myriads of Indian mics have made their way to Southeastern Siberia, plundering granaries and destroying crops wherever they go. On their march, relentless, remorseless, through Fergana, through Semiretchinsk and right up to the shores of Lake Balkash. The afflicted people know not what to do to stem the devastating deluge, and even the dauntless Russian warriors turn pale when the cry goes forth, "The mice are coming!" Rome was saved by geese; perhaps history will hereafter relate how the English Empire, after being very nearly lost by human geese, was saved by mice.

It is definitely settled, says the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 17th ult., that only one Chinese small-pox patient from the British steamer *Altonow* was drowned yesterday en route to the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital. It appears that three boats were taken in tow by the quarantine steam-launch, and proceeded up the bay. The first boat contained twenty-six patients, the second sixteen patients, and the third seven of the crew of the steamer. A strong breeze was blowing, and the boats were very unsteady. The Chinamen appeared much frightened at being tossed about in such an unceremonious manner, and kept up a continual jabbering. The inmates of the second boat, as she rocked to one side, swayed over to the other side, capsizing her. The poor wretches made desperate efforts to save themselves. The life-boat of the launch was immediately lowered and sent to the rescue, and life preservers were thrown overboard. Six Chinamen clung to the latter until taken on board the launch and one was rescued from the bottom of the boat. The craft was righted by means of a boat-hook, and eight more Chinamen were discovered clinging to the thwart. After a long and ineffectual search for the missing man the launch proceeded to Islas Creek and the patients were transferred to the hospital. Shortly after the accident happened a signal of distress was hoisted on the *Altonow*, as an indication that there was a mutiny on board, and wild rumors were circulated throughout the city. The signal was soon after removed, showing that quiet had been restored. The Chinamen who witnessed the capsizing of the boat became frantic with excitement. Seven of them rushed amidships, to where the ship's doctor was seated upon a chair, with the avowed intention of throwing him overboard. The doctor, however, was too nimble and made good his escape to the forward cabin. The Chinamen threw the chair over to the bay. A general uprising of the coolies then took place, and the two Custom House officers and the officers and crew of the ship were obliged to seek refuge in the cabin. This they firmly barricaded, and none too soon, for a crowd of the Chinamen immediately attempted to break it down. Later the mutineers quieted down, and when the posse of Harbor Police sent off shore to visit the ship reached her side, the ship's doctor reported everything all right, peace and harmony prevailing.

THE fine band of the Buffs, under the direction of Bandmaster H. Quinn, will play selections in the Botanical Gardens, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

March....."Hosanna".....Riviera.  
Overture....."Le Semeur".....Auber.  
Valse....."Hosanna".....Waldteufel.  
Selection....."La Serranilla".....Bellini.  
Cavatina....."Bella".....Donizetti.  
Gallip....."Tricks".....Dumaine.  
Cap Save the Queen.

We hear that the Gun Lascar under sentence of death in Victoria Gaol, has asked for the presence at his execution on Wednesday morning of the whole of the men of the Company he belonged to; and in reference to the burning of his body in accordance with his religious tenets, we learn that he expects the Administrator will pay for the wood necessary to cremate his remains. Whatever attention may be paid by the Government to the wood business, it is very unlikely, we should imagine, that his request in the other matter will be acceded to, as a desire that his comrades should see how gamely he can die has doubtless dictated it, and not that they might learn a lesson from his untimely and ignominious end.

LAST night about 11.30, while a fishing boat, occupied by the owner, his wife and two children, was engaged in fishing off the Slaughter House at West Point, the master observed a boat, containing four men, coming towards them. He hailed, and told them not to come so close. One of the men hooked on to his boat with a boat hook. He then called out, when a police boat came up, the boat with the four men pulling away. The police boat gave chase, and, after firing a musket, overhauled the boat and arrested the four men, who were brought up this morning before Captain THOMSETT, charged with being rogues and vagabonds.—The defendants, who said the complainant's boat was in the way and they could not see her, were discharged. They are Chin Chu men, big, strong looking fellows, and it would seem very doubtful indeed whether their intention was not to attack the fishing boat had the way been clear.

CANADA, as well as Russia, is, it seems, troubled with a Jewish question. Though in the case of our worthy colony the matter can be settled without bloodshed there will doubtless be no little quantity of ink spilt before the business is ended. It transpires that in the spring of last year a somewhat eccentric clergyman died, leaving behind him a most extraordinary will. One of the clauses in this singular document reads as follows:—"Thirdly, as the time for the fulfilment of prophecy in the conversion of the Jews is now rapidly approaching, I give for Jewish missions the sum of 1000 dollars to that Church which is sound and evangelical in doctrine and pure in worship, using songs of praise, the Inspired Book which can unite all nations, Jews and Gentiles, in all ages in singing with their voices together for the glory, honour, and praise of God. Fourthly, to the pious poor converted Jews that meet together for the reading of the Scriptures for their instruction and mental edification, I leave 1,000 dollars." As the Gentiles do not believe that the time for the fulfilment of the prophecy has arrived, and as the Jews want to get the money, the matter has been carried into the law courts, where it will doubtless rest until all the money has been spent.

WHILE the world lasts, dupes and dupers will abound; we suppose, and notwithstanding the innate astuteness of the Celestial, he is often just as "gullible" as the country bumpkins who are so frequently victimized in London by the "confidence" trick. A clever Celestial dupe, unemployed, tried his hand on a compatriot, a painter, on the 26th instant, and with a large measure of success in the outset. Observing the unfortunate painter on Praya Central, and deeming, perhaps, by his verdant look that he was a fit subject for a quiet experiment, the dupe stooped down close to him and pretended to pick up a ring from the ground. "No one," remarked the cunning one to the painter, "saw me pick this up but yourself, so come along with me old fellow." The pretended ring-finder took the confiding painter up the hill, held up the ring to his admiring gaze, and said it was worth fifteen Mexican dollars if it was worth a cash. He then told the painter to forthwith take the valuable to a pawn-shop, the money raised thereupon to be equally divided between them. The dupe graciously condescended to accompany the painter close to the pawn-shop, when, a sudden thought appearing to strike him, he asked his dupe to transfer the silk jacket he had on, worth three dollars, as security that he would not do a "bolt" after he had realized on the ring. With the utmost confidence in his newly found friend, the painter cheerfully divested himself of the garment, which, by the bye, was not his own either, and passed it to the dupe, presently entering the pawn-shop, the heartless people belonging to which declined to advance a solitary cash on the ring, which, they said, was utterly worthless. Coming out of the shop, the painter naturally gazed anxiously around for the fellow with whom he had deposited the silk jacket, but he was nowhere to be seen, and so he could only mourn in silence over his irretrievable loss, and ruminate upon the rascality of his false friend. The law of retribution, however, would seem to prevail in the moral Government of this sublimity sphere of ours; though, for some reason beyond our ken, it does not always come immediately into operation, and this law would appear to have brought the dupe and his dupe into close proximity on Praya Central at about seven o'clock this morning. The painter, who did not allow the opportunity to pass, promptly gave the swindler into custody. He was brought up before Captain THOMSETT this morning, and had the effrontery to deny he was the man, though he admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence in March of last year, when he swindled someone by false pretences out of \$2,200 cash, 30 cakes, 1 bag and 2 hempen bags. Upon the present occasion, the Magistrate decided that the prisoner would not do an opportunity until the 1st January next of doing other of his countrymen in the optic, and so committed him for six months with hard labor.

We had the pleasure of attending a social gathering of our Portuguese friends at West Point the other evening, and whilst en route to that locality witnessed a sad accident which might have been attended with very serious results. A jinricksha containing a lady and her son was being run down the hill from Caine Road to the house we were visiting, when, probably owing to the extra weight and unstable construction of the vehicle, the coolie lost all control over the machine, with the result that both passengers were thrown out, and very severely injured. The boy, although badly cut on the forehead and lip, was soon able to move about; but his mother was very seriously hurt about the face, and will probably be disfigured for life. Fortunately a medical gentleman happened to be amongst the guests, so that no time was lost in attending to the sufferers. We trust that this accident will stimulate the Registrar General to take proceedings in every case where a ricksha is freighted with more than one passenger. The rickshas as at present constructed are certainly not strong enough to bear one passenger with safety going down hill, so that carrying double weight accidents are sure to happen.

THE Australian cricketers have already been performing wonders since they commenced their English tour. After an easy victory over Oxford University they journeyed down to Brighton to meet Sussex County Club, and scored their second success with consummate ease by an innings and 355 runs. Sussex, a very weak team, succeeded in putting together 95 and 193, Messrs. Ellis, Whitfield and Greenfield doing nearly all the run making; whilst the Australian team in their one innings amassed the large total of 643, Murdoch scoring 286, not out. At their next venture, with the Orleans Club, played at Twickenham on May 22nd, the Australians met more than their match, a draw saving them from a crushing defeat. We shall publish the scores of all the great matches played by the Australians in England, so append the full scores of their match with the Orleans Club:—

## ORLEANS CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.  
Dr. W. G. Grace, b. Palmer..... 31  
Dr. E. M. Grace, c. Horan, b. Garrett..... 21  
Mr. A. F. Jones, not out..... 87  
Faulow, c. Horan, b. Garrett..... 8  
Mr. A. G. Steel, c. Horan, b. Garrett..... 41  
Mr. A. J. Webb, c. Horan, b. Garrett..... 45  
Mr. S. S. Schultze, b. Palmer..... 14  
Mr. G. I. Vernon, b. Palmer..... 3  
Mr. C. I. Thornton, c. Horan, b. Palmer..... 2  
Filling, c. Boyle, b. Palmer..... 6  
Mr. H. Rotherham, b. Palmer..... 6  
Byes, 18; 1st, 51; 2nd, 2  
Total..... 571

## THE AUSTRALIANS.

SECOND INNINGS.  
Mr. W. L. Murdoch, c. E. M. Grace, b. Steel..... 17  
Mr. H. H. Munro, c. Rotherham, b. Steel..... 10  
Mr. T. Horan, lbw, b. Steel..... 30  
Mr. P. S. McDonnell, c. Schultze, b. W. G. Grace..... 25  
Mr. W. G. Grace..... 28  
Mr. S. F. Jones, b. W. G. Grace..... 28  
Mr. F. W. Garrett, lbw, b. W. G. Grace..... 6  
Mr. G. I. Vernon, c. Filling, b. Steel..... 17  
Mr. G. I. Horan, b. Steel..... 6  
Mr. G. I. Palmer, lbw, c. Palmer..... 6  
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, not out..... 0  
Mr. H. F. Boyle, c. W. G. Grace..... 0  
Byes..... 2  
Total..... 75

WILLIAM LARKIN, carpenter of the American barque *Furness Abbey*, summoned Captain Guest, the master, to the Police Court this morning, for an assault.—The complainant deposed that on Thursday last he asked the captain to pay him off, as he was sick. The captain refused, and on Friday sent for him and asked him what work he had done the day before. He did none as none was given him to do. He went to his bunk, and lay down, as he was ill. Defendant came to the fore-castle, asked what he was doing there, and ordered him to leave the place. When he got outside, the captain seized him by the throat, followed him into the workshop, hit him on the shoulder, and threatened to run a chisel through him. He went to his work, defendant promising to take him to the Consul, but he did not do so. He came on shore and complained to the Magistrate, who granted him a summons. He then went to the American Consul, who would have nothing to do with him. He returned on board, and went to his work at 2.30 p.m. The chief mate ordered him to leave the work he was doing, followed him to the fore-castle, and called him a "son of a b—ch." He told the mate he wanted justice, when the mate replied he would give it him. The mate then called him aft, having a revolver in his pocket. He was put in irons in a sail-room, and remained there until 10 p.m., when the captain came on board and released him.—In answer to defendant, complainant said the decks were covered with water, as deck-washing was going on, and and so he could not work. He went on shore to seek justice. The defendant did strike him in the carpenter's shop and he could not deny it. He did get hold of the captain by the throat after the latter had assaulted him, but it was to defend himself.—Two seamen belonging to the ship were called by the complainant, but all they could say was that they saw complainant and defendant shaking each other, but no blows struck. They did not know who started the row.—The captain, in his defence, said he went into the fore-castle to take complainant out, taking hold of him by the collar. Complainant grabbed him by the neck, so he thought it a good chance to try his (complainant's) strength, as he (complainant) said he was very weak. He sent him to hospital at Honolulu, but they would not keep him there. Dr. Lockhead attended the ship. As he said before, he thought as they had grips of each other, he would test the carpenter's strength and found he was nearly as strong as himself, and he was not very weak. (The captain is a thick-set, rather strong-looking man, whilst the carpenter is a slightly-built, feeble-looking individual.) He intended taking complainant to the Consul this morning, but instead of waiting he went ashore yesterday without leave. When he went into the fore-castle, complainant was sitting on his chest smoking.—Captain Thomson told the complainant that his witnesses did not seem to support his statements as to the assault.—Complainant said the captain came into the shop and assaulted him, and that no one could see the assault from the deck.—Captain Thomson said he dismissed the summons as complainant was unable to prove his case.—Complainant asked what then he was to do. Captain Thomson told him he had better go back to his ship, and intimated to the Captain that it would be well for him to take complainant to the Consul. This the Captain said he would do.







## Shipping.